

CHURCH BURNED

The fine big Presbyterian Church at Cass burned down Tuesday afternoon. The building is about a total loss. Much of the furniture was saved. It is thought the fire originated from the electric wires to the organ. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

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A CORRECTION

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin
on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928

The Huntersville road. I found some good examples of ripple marks turned into hard red stone on the road side. The slabs of rock would do well enough for a wash board. The theory is that the sand was smooth along the beach and that in a sheltered cove the sand or mudflat was swept by wavelets so that the

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At that time there was no one living here that we can definitely determine. So to bring the conversation down to the times known as A. D., I want to make some mention of a citizen who so far as I can figure out has the right to be known as the father and founder of Huntersville, and that is John Bradshaw.

The name of Bradshaw has faded out of Pocahontas county, but a large number of citizens of the name of McLaughlin, Cackley, Gwin, Hogsett and Tallman are direct descendants of the old pioneer. It is safe to say that enough descendants of this Soldier of the Revolution could be named who would far outnumber the members of the societies known as

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the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution in West Virginia, as large and prosperous as those societies have become. John Bradshaw had four sons who removed to foreign countries, two to Missouri, one to Virginia, and one to Lewis county. He had four daughters who married here and left a host of descendants. At the time that the Revolution broke out John Bradshaw was eighteen years old. At that time he was scouting around on the western waters somewhere about Wolf Creek, in Monroe county.

Early in that war the Indian armies appeared on our western frontier, and the backwoodsmen were organized into a branch of colonial service known as rangers, but officially designated as Indian spies. It was their duty to watch the country along the Seneca trail from Monroe county to Preston county. Along this line a large number of stockade forts were built in the bloody seventies. The best men were detailed for this service. They took the usual oath of the soldier and in addition to that oath they swore not to build a fire at night no matter how cold or rainy it might be. Bradshaw said that he usually made a three or four

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days tour in the country lying be-
tween New River and Big and Little
Stoney creeks, Indian Draft and
Wolf Creek. That the spies traveled
two in a company, and that it was
his custom to scout through the
woods and meet a similar detail from
Burnside Fort. Bradshaw traveled
out of Cook fort. The eastern bor-
der was watched in this way between
the line of forts extending from the
Tennessee country to northern Penn-
sylvania. Bradshaw went in company
with James Ellis at times and on
other occasions his partner was Col.
Samuel Estell, of Kentucky. Each
tour of duty made a circle of about
thirty miles. His service was for six
months each in the summers of 1776,
1777, 1778, and in 1779. In those
months he engaged in no civil pur-
suit. The service lasted until Novem-
ber of each year, when it was consid-
ered that the country was safe from
Indian raids on account of cold weather.

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Indian raids on account of cold weath-
er. If the weather stayed warm, or
a warm spell occurred in the winter,
the thoughts of the pioneers would
turn to the danger of an Indian raid
and they would call it Indian sum-
mer.

At the end of 1779, Bradshaw went
to the east side of the Alleghenies
and married Nancy McKamie, and
settled on the Bull Pasture river
about ten miles below McDowell in
the part of the country covered by
Fort George, one of the forts of the
line of forts built by Dinwiddle in
the French and Indian war. Brad-
shaw seems to have had about a year
at home. From November 1, 1779,
to January 1, 1781. That was about
the time that Col. Tarleton, and his
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bly into the mountains until the
statesmen met in Staunton, and an
alarm in the night, caused the legis-
lature to scatter in great haste at
that place;

Bradshaw joined the company of
Captain Thomas Hicklin, in Col.
Sampson Mathews regiment, and
served an enlistment of three months
from the highlands to the sea. He
was in a battle at Portsmouth, with
John Slaven, and a lot of other
mountain men, and being discharged
he came home for the summer. But
along in August he was called to the
colors again and again marched down
from the mountains to the sea, and
by the time that he got to Yorktown
the colonial troops had

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by the time that he got to Yorktown
the colonial troops had penned up
Lord Cornwallis and a big British
army on a narrow penninsular, and
there is where John Bradshaw waded
in human blood shoe mouth deep.
Cornwallis surrendered to the American
army there, and John Bradshaw
stood in line with the other ragged
colonial soldiers one morning in
October. The Americans formed a
double line and the Cornwallis army
marched out of Yorktown between
the lines and reached a place where
they were required to lay down their
arms. Some of the British soldiers
threw their muskets down with force
enough to injure the gun. Then the
British marched back between the
lines into Yorktown.

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The next day the British prisoners were marched off to Winchester under guard and Bradshaw was one of the guards, and when these prisoners were duly delivered at Winchester in the Valley, Bradshaw was discharged and came back to his home.

Soon after the Revolution, John Bradshaw moved west of the Allegheny and founded Huntersville. He got for his mountain home the plantations now owned by Sherman P. Curry, the Amos Barlow heirs, and J. H. Buzzard, several square miles of territory, and this included all of the site of the town of Huntersville. The Bradshaw home was placed on a bluff looking down on the beautiful waters of Knapps creek, at or near the place where Isaac Barlow lives. Bradshaw was monarch of all he surveyed.

About this time, John Bradshaw had a stroke of luck which made him one of the richest men of the moun-

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About this time, John Bradshaw had a stroke of luck which made him one of the richest men of the mountains. A ticket that he held in a State lottery drew him a prize of ten thousand dollars and that was an immense fortune in those days.

He was a prominent figure in Bath county and in this county after its formation. My father remembers seeing him. My father was seven years old when John Bradshaw died

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seventy-nine years old. In his old age, he was a large portly man, with elegant manners, and fine dress, and walked with a crutch richly inlaid with silver.

When Pocahontas county was organized in the spring of 1822, the commissioners met at John Bradshaw's house, and they took from him a deed for about an acre of ground on the bluff across the lane from his house, for the county buildings. This site was accepted and a brick courthouse built on it that lasted until the county seat was moved six miles west on the Huntersville road to the new city of Marlinton.

John Bradshaw had another immense tract of land in the Dilley's Mill community.

One of the first orders of the new county court was to grant license to keep a house of private entertainment at his residence for the year ending in May, 1823. For this he

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ment at his residence for the year
ending in May, 1823. For this he
paid a license of \$4.50. But the
next year he was licensed to keep an
ordinary at the same place for a
license fee of \$18.00. In the mean-
time, Bradshaw sat as one of the
county court, being a justice of the
county. The main difference be-
tween a house of entertainment and
an ordinary was that that the ordin-
ary could sell spirits and wine by the
small measure. The court fixed the
tariff For a half pint of whiskey
the charge was 12 1 2 cents or one
bit. There were plenty of half cent
pieces in those days. Meals were 25
cents and lodging 12 cents. A gallon
of grain was 12 1 2 cents and hay for
twenty four hours for one horse was
12 1 2 cents. What price soda water?
John Bradshaw in the old

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county. The main difference between a house of entertainment and an ordinary was that that the ordinary could sell spirits and wine by the small measure. The court fixed the tariff. For a half pint of whiskey the charge was 12 1/2 cents or one bit. There were plenty of half cent pieces in those days. Meals were 25 cents and lodging 12 cents. A gallon of grain was 12 1/2 cents and hay for twenty four hours for one horse was 12 1/2 cents. What price soda water?

John Bradshaw sleeps in the old Huntersville cemetery. His grave is not marked by a lettered monument but it can be located and it should receive one of the monuments provided for by Congress for Revolutionary soldiers. My father says that his grave is marked by a wild cherry tree growing directly over his last resting place.

The old cemetery is on the brow of the bluff just west of the state highway where it climbs the elevation to turn around the postoffice going east. John Bradshaw departed this life January 6, 1837. A tall unlettered native slab of rock is at the head of the grave, and a smaller one at the

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You know there is a great deal of talk about the extreme age of forest trees that is mostly all guesswork. Here is a tree that we know to be less than a hundred years old that shows signs of old age and which has reached its full size.

Fractically all of the land about Huntersville is Bradshaw land and the old veteran is there in the center of it in possession,

Close by him is the tomb of George

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Practically all of the land about Huntersville is Bradshaw land and the old veteran is there in the center of it in possession.

Close by him is the tomb of George W. Craig, a prominent citizen of this county, was born in 1801 and died in 1846. He was a merchant at the county seat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. One of his sons was the Rev. Dr. J. N. Craig, prominent in the Southern Presbyterian church. He was about my father's age and as boys they left the same day in company to enter Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. In the year 1850, where both graduated. So far as I know these were the first college graduates from Pocahontas county, and both became

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A great many persons trace their
line to John Bradshaw through the
marriage of six of his granddaughters
children of William Bradshaw. Nancy
married Isaac Hartman of Green
Bank, Mary Jane married Alexander
Moore, of Stony Creek, Senilda mar-
ried Washington Nottingham, of
Glade Hill, Huldah, married John A.
McLaughlin, of Huntersville, Martha
married Beverly Waugh, of the Lit-

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the Levels, and Matilda married Nicholas Linger of Lewis county.

There would be no trouble to form a very numerous society of the descendants of this Revolutionary soldier. And a reunion of his descendants on some summer day at the noted Curry arch just above and in sight of his grave would be notable gathering. It would make a grand monument for a tablet to be placed on this great arch with the name of John Bradshaw and the dates of his service in the war for independence.

The traveller on the Huntersville road can locate the tomb of John Bradshaw from the road as he crosses the bridge leading into Huntersville at George Ginger's residence. It is a large wild cherry tree on the brow of the terrace back of A. B. McComb's store. I went there the other day with James A. Reed and as he looked around at the beautiful valley surrounded by the numerous mountains, he said: "All Bradshaw land!"

I then came on my way home and stopped at the mouth of the nameless little run on J. H. Buzzard's place millions of small

Bradshaw from the tomb of John
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I then came on my way home and
stopped at the mouth of the nameless
little run on J. H. Buzzard's place
where there are millions of small
stones, the talus washed down from
the hills above, and I stopped to
take my daily breath of fresh air,
and keep on with my continuing
hunt for a perfect trilobite, which
will probably be the millioneth stone
I turn over.

As I scanned the gravel strewn
stream beds, a young fellow came
walking the road, and I hailed him
and told him that I would be driving
into town in a few minutes and he
came and looked for specimens. He
showed so much interest and intelli-
gence in the work, that I asked him
if he had had any experience in the
business. He said he had worked on
an expedition from the University of
South America, for years.

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I turn over.

As I scanned the gravel strewn
stream beds, a young fellow came
walking the road, and I hailed him
and told him that I would be driving
into town in a few minutes and he
came and looked for specimens. He
showed so much interest and intelli-
gence in the work, that I asked him
if he had had any experience in the
business. He said he had worked on
an expedition from the University of
Chicago, in South America, for years,
making collections of natural history
objects. And in addition to that he
had enlisted and served in the
Argonne in the world war. He was
a collector himself, his attention
being given to numismatics, stamps,
and World War relics. He was un-
married. He was looking for a po-
sition on a farm. He was farm raised
The gentleman of three continents
left me to make application for a job
as a farm hand.

Order of Publication

State of West Virginia
held in the Clerk's office

egume."

SCHOOL REPORTS

Bruffeys Creek school, fifth month. Upper grades, perfect: Irene Bruffey, Mildred Wimer, Neil Kinnison, Niel Tharp, Faithful; Edith Mitchell, Mary and Eula Smith, Dick and Neal Anderson, Dale and Wirt Kinnison, Foster Sizemore. Lower grades: Hazel and Marvin Brock, Billy Williams, Alfred Hull, Lebeatrice Kinnison, Patrick McNulty.

County Agent, J. Haynes Miller visited our school February 1st, and gave us a very interesting talk on 4-H Club work. The boys and girls enjoyed hearing him. The club now has twentyone members.

Raywood school, fifth month, advanced grades, Cathleen Vaughan, teacher. Perfect: Holland Sprouse, John Friel, Charles Malcom, Domenick Circosta, Ernest White, Lewis Lyle, Mary F. Malcom. Marie Dickson, Della Gum, Valeria Frazee. Intermediate grades, Jean Pritchard, teacher. Perfect: Carl Conley.

...anyone members.

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J. Haynes Miller visited our school last Monday and gave an interesting talk. "The Will" A. H. C. 1

Thelma Cook, Louise Friel, Monna Long, Daisy Plyler Grady and Gordon Alderman, Clarence and Harry Lyle, Glen Mullenax, Raymond Sutton, Chester Loudermilk.

J. Haynes Miller visited our school last Monday and gave an interesting talk. "The Wills" 4-H Club have started their work and are getting along nicely. Our school has entered 100 percent in Reading Circle work this year. A good sum of money has been raised to buy reading circle and supplementary books.

Miss Hedrick, one of our teachers, visited her home last week end.

Miss Pritchard, another teacher, is sick. Glen Friel has been teaching for her.

McNeer Kerr has returned home from the Charlottesville Hospital, where he underwent a very serious operation.

Mrs. Nannie Sutton has returned from a Huntington hospital where she had been for medical treatment.

News

Time

WEST VIRGINIA, MAY 30, 1929

GRADUATES

Students from Ed-
e districts receiv-
on completion of
grammer work at
Edray District

NATURE NOTES

This week the specimens in the geology exhibit in the window of the Royal Drug Stores on Main Street are pieces of what the books call crinoid a word derived from the Greek word Krinon, a lily. Those fossils are in most of the exposures in the district to have the

JOHN BRADSHAW

The Address of Prof. G. D. McNeill
at the Grave of John Bradshaw
at Huntersville, May 19, 1929.

We are come today to set a marker at a tomb, and by the act of assembling here in a reverent sort of way, do whatever of honor we may do to the memory of John Bradshaw, soldier of the Revolution. We do not honor John Bradshaw because of the name he bore, but because of his achievements. Since we deem his deeds meritorious, it seems fitting that upon this occasion we refresh our minds somewhat in matters pertaining to his history.

John Bradshaw was born in 1759, February 2nd. His birthplace is unknown. Tradition has it that he was born in England. If this is true he was brought to America in his infancy, for it is rather well established that the Bradshaws were established in the Colony of Virginia in 1760. The original Bradshaw plantation was some fifteen miles from what is now McDowell, Virginia. It was then in Augusta county, but the location is now within the borders of Highland and very near the Pendleton county line.

Young Bradshaw appears to have spent his boyhood on this plantation. At the outbreak of the Revolution in April, 1775, he was sixteen years of age. With the landing of the

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Young Bradshaw appears to have spent his boyhood on this plantation. At the outbreak of the Revolution in April, 1775, he was sixteen years of age. With the landing of the British invaders upon the Atlantic coast the able bodied, fighting men were hurried to the seaboard. This movement left the western border of Virginia exposed to the attack of the savage tribes dwelling beyond the Ohio. The killing of Cornstalk at Point Pleasant in 1777 aggravated the situation and the Virginia frontier found itself scourged by tomahawk and flame. To afford protection against these savage attacks, companies of border scouts were organized. The savages did not frequent this Allegheny region in winter, so these border rangers were required to serve from April until November of each year. John Bradshaw enter

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It appears that Bradshaw did no military service in 1780. The explanation of this may be that he had just married Nancy McNamie and young Bradshaw devoted the year 1780 to the erection of a new log house on the South Branch plantation.

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In order that we may better understand the portent of this enlistment, I shall, at the risk of being tedious, review hurriedly one or two phases of the Revolution.

With the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in the autumn of 1777, the British abandoned hope of conquering the northern colonies, and it was determined to shift the war to the south where many of the inhabitants were loyal to the British Crown. In accordance with this plan a British fleet and army captured Savannah, Georgia, in 1778. In the course of the military operations of 1778-79-80 Georgia and South Carolina were almost completely subdued. In the autumn of 1780 the British determined to inaugurate an extensive campaign early in 1781. By this plan, Lord Cornwallis, then commanding the British forces in the South was to move northward through North Carolina and Virginia. He expected to drive the American army ahead of him so that when he had subjugated

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You will understand now the significance of the statements contained in the Bradshaw depositions. Bear in mind will you that Arnold was raiding in the vicinity of Richmond in January, 1781.

This Bradshaw's statement made under oath:

Deposition of May 7th: 1833:

Entered in the month of January, 1781 as a soldier of the Regt. from the Co. of Augusta, now Pendleton, and marched in a company commanded by Capt. Thomas Hicklin and was

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I read again from the Bradshaw deposition:

That he again entered the service in the later part of the summer of the same year, 1781, that he again marched through Rock Fish Gap, thence to a place called Bowling Green, thence by Page's Warehouse, and thence to Little York where Lord Cornwallis and his army were

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After the Revolution, Bradshaw remained in Highland for some twenty years. His children, four sons and four daughters, were reared

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Of his sons none but William has descendants living in the county. William Bradshaw married Jane Hickman and resided at the Charley Moore farm on Browns Creek. From him descended some branches of the Waugh, Moore, McLaughlin and Nottingham families. Nancy, daughter of John Bradshaw, married Levi Cackley of Millpoint, and the Cackleys of Stamping Creek, are descendants. Margaret Bradshaw married John Gwin of Virginia. This marriage connects the Gwin and certain McLaughlin families with the Bradshaws. Elizabeth Bradshaw married Samuel Hogsett and the Hogsetts of Pocahontas county are Bradshaw descendants.

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And while we stand here today above his ashes, we should remind ourselves that the greatest honor we may do him; the greatest honor we

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Mary Louise Allman
Neil Delbert Alderman

Henry Wright, a prisoner in the jail who was sent here from Cass for possession of moonshine liquor, was taken seriously ill with some intestinal disease and also seems to be affected mentally. He is being treated at the hospital. His home is said to be at Leonard in Greenbrier county, but nothing definite has been learned about his residence or family, if any.

He will probably be committed to the State hospital, if his condition warrants his removal. Any one knowing this man, or any information as to his relatives, kindly communicate with the Sheriff's Office, Marlinton, Pocahontas county, W. Va. He seems to have been chronically sick for a long time, and bears the scars of several abdominal wounds or operations.

Machinery and equipment by the car loads are being unloaded at Marlinton for the repair of the Edray

for a long time, and bears the scars of several abdominal wounds or operations.

Machinery and equipment by the car loads are being unloaded at Marlinton for the road camps at Edray and Jim Gibsons. Work is progressing, building camps and preparing quarries. The third camp on 22 mile contract for foundation base on the Seneca Trail will be at the Dunlap place near Linwood.

Dallas McKeever had the misfortune to break a leg last Saturday. While working on his farm head of Swago, he stepped

FOLLOW SWEET CLOVER

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GEORGE BROWN COCHRAN

After a short illness, George Brown Cochran was called from this life to the life beyond on December 8, 1927. Mr. Cochran was born in Pocahontas county, on September 26, 1842, thus being 85 years, two months and 15 days of age at the time of his death. He married Miss Martha E. Hollandsworth, January 25, 1882. She died February 8, 1883. One child was born to this union—Mrs. James F. Rock, of Renick, with whom Mr. Cochran made his home. He leaves to mourn their loss his daughter, Mrs. Rock, eight grandchildren, three great grandchildren, a host of relatives, and his many friends.

Mr. Cochran made a profession of faith and united with the Methodist Protestant church in which he served very faithfully, being an official member until his death.

Mr. Cochran served in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, taking part in several battles. He was not only a soldier of the war; he was a soldier of the cross. His body was laid to rest in the Droop Cemetery, December 10, 1927. XXX.

In the graveyard sweetly sleeping,
Where the flowers gently wave
Lies the one we love so dearly
In his lonely silent grave.

He shall never be forgotten,
Nor shall his memory fade;
Sweetest thoughts will always linger
Around the grave where he is laid.

No one knows how much we miss him
No one knows the tears we shed;
But in Heaven we hope to meet him,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

J. K. R.

Sadly missed by Daughter, Grand-

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I have attended all club meetings, keep project circulars up to date, read and study all club literature; took pains in working to make a success on the sewing project. I talk club life in our community, and try to get all boys and girls who do not belong to join, and try to get the parents interested in club work. The name of our club is Mount Tabor I-Can Club; motto, We can because we think we can: color, Gold and blue; flower, Merrygold; yell, Tin Can, Who Can, We Can. We have a jolly and go lucky club; everyone enjoys the work and takes an interest. We have eight bright members—Margaret McLaughlin, Nadine, Edna and Walker Lee Beverage, Carl, Lynn and Gladys McCarty, Floy Shrader. We are planning on having a Valentine party, and also must mention this is the month to begin our book lets.

Nadine Beverage, Pres

I have been a member of the 4-H Club four months and like club work very much. I took sewing for my project as I think this will be of use to my mother and myself. My hardest problem in making my towel was to embroider my initial which I did did very well after many trials.

Ollie Underwood.
Cummings Creek Evergreen Club.

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Cummings Creek Evergreen Club.

My plans for writing and illustrating my booklet are I think the club is a lot of help to me in my work at home and at school. I want the back of my booklet to be different from all my other booklets or any I have ever seen. I am going to have my booklet completed by the time school is out, my mind will not be bothered. I am going to make it the best booklet that I have made. I think my club and school can help each other by having hot lunches. We are having a Valentine party and celebrating Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays. We have club meetings and are giving each pupil some part in the work to get them interested, and they will want to be a 4-H Club boys and girls. Our club has discussed the matter of a community library and decided that club members want to get the people interested in establishing a community library. We could have socials and some may have good books that they would add to the library. Our school has a good library and we give the people of the community the privilege to have a book out for a certain length of time. This is one way that our school and club can serve the community.

Olivia Lucille Hannah, Elk Busy Bee Club, Edray, W. Va.



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railroads but hard on the coal fields and the factories.

Most of the geology belongs to the period referred to generally at B. C. At that time there was no one living here that we can definitely determine. So to bring the conversation down to the times known as A. D., I want to make some mention of a citizen who so far as I can figure out has the right to be known as the father and founder of Huntersville, and that is John Bradshaw.

The name of Bradshaw has faded out of Pocahontas county, but a large number of citizens of the name of McLaughlin, Cackley, Gwin, Hogsett and Tallman are direct descendants of the old pioneer. It is safe to say that enough descendants of this Soldier of the Revolution could be named who would far outnumber the members of the societies known as

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EDITOR.

1928

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the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters or the American Revolution in West Virginia, as large and prosperous as those societies have become. John Bradshaw had four sons who removed to foreign countries, two to Missouri, one to Virginia, and one to Lewis county. He had four daughters who married here and left a host of descendants. At the time that the Revolution broke out John Bradshaw was eighteen years old. At that time he was scouting around on the western waters somewhere about Wolf Creek, in Monroe county.

Early in that war the Indian armies appeared on our western frontier, and the backwoodsmen were organized into a branch of colonial service known as rangers, but officially designated as Indian spies. It was their duty to watch the country along the Seneca trail from Monroe county to Preston county. Along this line a large number of stockade forts were built in the bloody seventies. The best men were detailed for this service. They took the usual oath of the soldier and in addition to that oath they swore not to build a

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Stoney creeks, Indian Draft and Wolf Creek. That the spies traveled two in a company, and that it was his custom to scout through the woods and meet a similar detail from Burnside Fort. Bradshaw traveled out of Cook fort. The eastern border was watched in this way between the line of forts extending from the Tennessee country to northern Pennsylvania. Bradshaw went in company with James Ellis at times and on other occasions his partner was Col. Samuel Estell, of Kentucky. Each tour of duty made a circle of about thirty miles. His service was for six months each in the summers of 1776, 1777, 1778, and in 1779. In those months he engaged in no civil pursuit. The service lasted until November of each year, when it was considered that the country was safe from Indian raids on account of cold weather. If the weather stayed warm, or a warm spell occurred in the winter, the thoughts of the pioneers would turn to the danger of an Indian raid and they would call it Indian summer.

At the end of 1779, Bradshaw went to the east side of the Alleghenies

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At the end of 1779, Bradshaw went to the east side of the Alleghenies and married Nancy McKamie, and settled on the Bull Pasture river about ten miles below McDowell in the part of the country covered by Fort George, one of the forts of the line of forts built by Dinwiddie in the French and Indian war. Bradshaw seems to have had about a year at home. From November 1, 1779, to January 1, 1781. That was about the time that Col. Tarleton, and his dragons, chased the Virginia assembly into the mountains until the statesmen met in Staunton, and an alarm in the night, caused the legislature to scatter in great haste at that place;

the French and Indian war. Bradshaw seems to have had about a year at home. From November 1, 1779, to January 1, 1781. That was about the time that Col. Tarleton, and his dragons, chased the Virginia assembly into the mountains until the statesmen met in Staunton, and an alarm in the night, caused the legislature to scatter in great haste at that place;

Bradshaw joined the company of Captain Thomas Hicklin, in Col. Sampson Mathews regiment, and served an enlistment of three months from the highlands to the sea. He was in a battle at Portsmouth, with John Slaven, and a lot of other mountain men, and being discharged he came home for the summer. But along in August he was called to the colors again and again marched down from the mountains to the sea, and by the time that he got to Yorktown the colonial troops had penned up Lord Cornwallis and a big British army on a narrow penninsular, and

John Slaven, and a lot of other mountain men, and being discharged he came home for the summer. But along in August he was called to the colors again and again marched down from the mountains to the sea, and by the time that he got to Yorktown the colonial troops had penned up Lord Cornwallis and a big British army on a narrow penninsular, and there is where John Bradshaw waded in human blood shoe mouth deep. Cornwallis surrendered to the American army there, and John Bradshaw stood in line with the other ragged colonial soldiers one morning in October. The Americans formed a double line and the Cornwallis army marched out of Yorktown between the lines and reached a place where they were required to lay down their arms. Some of the British soldiers threw their muskets down with force enough to injure the gun. Then the British marched back between the lines into Yorktown.

The next day the British prisoners

It marched out of Yorktown between the lines and reached a place where they were required to lay down their arms. Some of the British soldiers threw their muskets down with force enough to injure the gun. Then the British marched back between the lines into Yorktown.

The next day the British prisoners were marched off to Winchester under guard and Bradshaw was one of the guards, and when these prisoners were duly delivered at Winchester in the Valley, Bradshaw was discharged and came back to his home.

Soon after the Revolution, John Bradshaw moved west of the Allegheny and founded Huntersville. He got for his mountain home the plantations now owned by Sherman P. Curry, the Amos Barlow heirs, and J. H. Buzzard, several square miles of territory, and this included all of the site of the town of Huntersville. The Bradshaw home was placed on a bluff looking down on the beautiful waters of Knapps creek, at or near the place where Isaac Barlow

gheny and founded Huntersville. He got for his mountain home the plantations now owned by Sherman P. Curry, the Amos Barlow heirs, and J. H. Buzzard, several square miles of territory, and this included all of the site of the town of Huntersville. The Bradshaw home was placed on a bluff looking down on the beautiful waters of Knapps creek, at or near the place where Isaac Barlow lives. Bradshaw was monarch of all he surveyed,

About this time, John Bradshaw had a stroke of luck which made him one of the richest men of the mountains. A ticket that he held in a State lottery drew him a prize of ten thousand dollars and that was an immense fortune in those days.

He was a prominent figure in Bath county and in this county after its formation. My father remembers seeing him. My father was seven years old when John Bradshaw died

the seventy-nine years old. In his old
age, he was a large portly man, with
elegant manners, and fine dress, and
walked with a crutch richly inlaid
with silver.

When Pocahontas county was or-
ganized in the spring of 1822, the
commissioners met at John Brad-
shaw's house, and they took from
him a deed for about an acre of
ground on the bluff across the lane
from his house, for the county build-
ings. This site was accepted and a
brick courthouse built on it that
lasted until the county seat was
moved six miles west on the Hunters
ville road to the new city of Marlin-
ton.

John Bradshaw had another im-
mense tract of land in the Dilley's
Mill community.

One of the first orders of the new
county court was to grant license to
keep a house of private entertain-
ment at his residence for the year
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John Bradshaw had another immense tract of land in the Dilley's Mill community.

One of the first orders of the new county court was to grant license to keep a house of private entertainment at his residence for the year ending in May, 1823. For this he paid a license of \$4.50. But the next year he was licensed to keep an ordinary at the same place for a license fee of \$18.00. In the meantime, Bradshaw sat as one of the county court, being a justice of the county. The main difference between a house of entertainment and an ordinary was that that the ordinary could sell spirits and wine by the small measure. The court fixed the tariff. For a half pint of whiskey the charge was 12 1/2 cents or one bit. There were plenty of half cent pieces in those days. Meals were 25 cents and lodging 12 cents. A gallon of grain was 12 1/2 cents and hay for

county court, the main difference between a house of entertainment and an ordinary was that that the ordinary could sell spirits and wine by the small measure. The court fixed the tariff For a half pint of whiskey the charge was 12 1 2 cents or one bit. There were plenty of half cent pieces in those days. Meals were 25 cents and lodging 12 cents. A gallon of grain was 12 1 2 cents and hay for twenty four hours for one horse was 12 1 2 cents. What price soda water?

John Bradshaw sleeps in the old Huntersville cemetery. His grave is not marked by a lettered monument but it can be located and it should receive one of the monuments provided for by Congress for Revolutionary soldiers. My father says that his grave is marked by a wild cherry tree growing directly over his last resting place.

The old cemetery is on the brow of the bluff just west of the state highway where it climbs the elevation to turn around the postoffice going east.

776, grave is marked by a white cross growing directly over his last resting place.

The old cemetery is on the brow of the bluff just west of the state highway where it climbs the elevation to turn around the postoffice going east. John Bradshaw departed this life January 6, 1837. A tall unlettered native slab of rock is at the head of the grave, and a smaller one at the foot, both standing. Between the two stones, exactly over the center of the grave there is a large wild cherry tree, perhaps thirty inches in diameter. This tree is showing signs of great age, and is ready to fall. There is some talk of cutting it down on account of its condition.

You know there is a great deal of talk about the extreme age of forest trees that is mostly all guesswork. Here is a tree that we know to be less than a hundred years old that shows signs of old age and which has reached its full size.

Practically all of the land about Huntersville is Bradshaw land and

You know there is a great deal of talk about the extreme age of forest trees that is mostly all guesswork. Here is a tree that we know to be less than a hundred years old that shows signs of old age and which has reached its full size.

Practically all of the land about Huntersville is Bradshaw land and the old veteran is there in the center of it in possession,

Close by him is the tomb of George E. Craig, a prominent citizen of this county, was born in 1801 and died in 1846. He was a merchant at the county seat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. One of his sons was the Rev. Dr. J. N. Craig, prominent in the Southern Presbyterian church. He was about my father's age and as boys they left the same day in company to enter Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, in the year 1850, where both graduated. So far as I know these were the first college graduates from Pocahontas county, and both became

1846. He was a merchant in the county seat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. One of his sons was the Rev. Dr. J. N. Craig, prominent in the Southern Presbyterian church. He was about my father's age and as boys they left the same day in company to enter Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, in the year 1850, where both graduated. So far as I know these were the first college graduates from Pocahontas county, and both became Presbyterian ministers.

A great many persons trace their line to John Bradshaw through the marriage of six of his granddaughters children of William Bradshaw. Nancy married Isaac Hartman of Green Bank, Mary Jane married Alexander Moore, of Stony Creek, Senilda married Washington Nottingham, of Glade Hill, Huldah, married John A. McLaughlin, of Huntersville, Martha married Beverly Waugh, of the Lit-

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d tle Levels, and Matilda married
h Nicholas Linger of Lewis county.

d There would be no trouble to form
d a very numerous society of the descend-
- cendants of this Revolutionary sol-
e dier. And a reunion of his descend-
ants on some summer day at the
noted Curry arch just above and in
sight of his grave would be notable
gathering. It would make a grand
monument for a tablet to be placed
on this great arch with the name of
John Bradshaw and the dates of his
service in the war for independence.

The traveller on the Huntersville
road can locate the tomb of John
Bradshaw from the road as he crosses
the bridge leading into Huntersville
at George Ginger's residence. It is a
large wild cherry tree on the brow of
the terrace back of A. B. McComb's
store. I went there the other day
with James A. Reed and as he looked
around at the beautiful valley sur-

The traveller on the independent road can locate the tomb of John Bradshaw from the road as he crosses the bridge leading into Huntersville at George Ginger's residence. It is a large wild cherry tree on the brow of the terrace back of A. B. McComb's store. I went there the other day with James A. Reed and as he looked around at the beautiful valley surrounded by the numerous mountains, he said: "All Bradshaw land!"

I then came on my way home and stopped at the mouth of the nameless little run on J. H. Buzzard's place where there are millions of small stones, the talus washed down from the hills above, and I stopped to take my daily breath of fresh air, and keep on with my continuing hunt for a perfect trilobite, which will probably be the millioneth stone I turn over.

As I scanned the gravel strewn stream beds, a young fellow came walking the road, and I hailed him and told him that I would be driving

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the I turn over. the milloneth stone

key As I scanned the gravel strewn
one stream beds, a young fellow came
ent walking the road, and I hailed him
25 and told him that I would be driving
on into town in a few minutes and he
for came and looked for specimens. He
was showed so much interest and intelli-
er? gence in the work, that I asked him
old if he had had any experience in the
is business. He said he had worked on
nt an expedition from the University of
ld Chicago, in South America, for years,
o- making collections of natural history
n objects. And in addition to that he
is had enlisted and served in the
ee Argonne in the world war. He was
ng a collector himself, his attention
of being given to numismatics, stamps,
and World War relics. He was un-
married. He was looking for a po-
to sition on a farm. He was farm raised
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fe left me to make application for a job
ed as a farm hand.
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